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any other work that has yet appeared. Persons possessing or having access to the Reporter System, L. R. A., Am. St. Rep., Am. Rep., or Am. Dec., will be pleased to know that the notes on judgments as well as the cases reported in any of these are made available to them by this edition, by referring to all of these reports as well as to the official volumes, whenever a case reported in them is cited. The work is brought down to 1901 and a few cases decided in the first part of that year are cited.

J. R. ROOD

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AMERICAN STATE REPORTS. Vols. 86 and 87. San Francisco: Bancroft-Whitney Co. 1902.

These volumes maintain the high standard of usefulness set by their predecessors. See 1 MICHIGAN LAW REVIEW, 155. Vol. 87, for example, contains, in addition to many shorter notes, exhaustive monographic notes on EMBEZZLEMENT, 28 pages; RELEASE OF PRISONER ON HABEAS CORPUS AFTER JUDGMENT AND SENTENCE, 38 pages; PROCEEDINGS AGAINST UNKNOWN OWNERS, 11 pages; ABANDONMENT AND FORFEITURE OF MINING CLAIMS, 12 pages; ASSIGNMENT OF LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES, 35 pages; DUTY OF MINE OWNERS TO PREVENT INJURY TO EMPLOYEES, 38 pages; DOCKETING OF JUDGMENTS, 9 pages; POWER OF MUNICIPALITIES TO REGULATE OR PROHIBIT CEMETERIES, 6 pages; ADVERSE POSSESSION OF LANDS DEVOTED TO PUBLIC USE, 7 pages; FRAUDULENT AND OVERISSUED CORPORATE STOCK, 13 pages. This statement will convey an idea of the scope and extent of the annotation.

The greatest defect in these volumes is the absence in many cases of adequate statements of the facts. Thus, for example, in *Wofford v. Meeks*, found on page 66, the chief questions were whether a certain publication was libelous per se, and whether the plaintiff was so aimed at by it, that he might maintain an action. The opinion does not give the language of the publication either in full or in substance. The language is given however in the original report 129 Ala. 349; and in 30 So. Rep. 625. The case is reported also in 55 L. R. A. 214 and the language is given there. 87 Am. St. Rep. on the other hand does not give the language, but leaves the opinion suspended in the air as a wholly theoretical discussion about the meaning and effect of words which do not appear. The court speaks frequently of "the language employed in the publication," but the case as here reported does not disclose what that language was. Such a report of a case is of very little value to anyone.

FLOYD R. MECHEM